

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 241

LITERARY.

HARPER BROTHERS, publishers of "Harper's Monthly," "Harper's Bazar," and "Harper's Weekly," have been the most successful publishers in this or any other country, and the most potent reason of their success is the very satisfactory manner in which they please the public; they so thoroughly understand their business and have the money to perform it to perfection. Harper's Monthly for June is one of the most interesting that we have yet had the pleasure of examining. It is full of substantial, solid and instructive reading matter, and all those who do not get this valuable magazine should make arrangements to do so at once. Address Harper Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED.
To cut wood, I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.
W. P. CANADAY.

FLATTING WOOD.
I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington. Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call.
may 21
W. P. CANADAY.

The members of the Committee of Arrangements on Memorial Ceremonies are hereby notified to meet at their rooms on Friday May 29th, 1875, at 8 o'clock p.m. By order of Chairman.

DECORATION DAY.—The Committee request and respectfully invite the citizens of Wilmington, and all others who may desire to do so, to take part in the services of Memorial Day on next Monday, and assist in the decoration of the graves of the Union dead.

Mrs. COHN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. The Washington Chronicle, National Republican and Washington Critic, all speak very highly of the above advertising agency, and we have no doubt from the way they recommend Mr. Cohn he is the "right man in the right place." We wish him success.

Judge Tourgeau promises to find an opportunity to tell the citizens of Wilmington before the summer passes why he favors those provisions of the present Constitution of North Carolina, which are designed to promote liberty and equal rights for all men, and why Engellhard & Saunders of the Journal hate them. The Judge says that as between him and the Journal people, they are "the antipodes of political thought," their idea of a convention is one designed to perpetuate slavery, while his is to promote liberty and equal rights for all men.

We promise Judge Tourgeau a rousing reception when he comes to the Cape Fear region, and we know his heart will be glad to see how truly, and staunchly, and steadfastly New Hanover Republicans stand up for Republican principles. Come on Judge.

SUMMER LIGHT INFANTRY. We notice in the programme for the Celebration of Memorial Day on next Monday that the Summer Light Infantry, Capt. Geo. L. Mabson commanding, takes a conspicuous part. This military organization has recently been gotten up, and is composed of some of the best material to be found among our colored citizens. As the United States, this company is named in honor of one of the brightest and purest statesmen that America has ever produced, and one of the staunchest friends of the colored race, Charles Sumner; and this is but a fitting tribute of grateful hearts to a true and tried friend to one who now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, but whose eloquence and patriotism has burned deep into the hearts of a people who will never cease to remember him with gratitude and mention his name with pride.

This company was organized several months ago and it was determined to call it the Wilmington Light Infantry, but upon its being represented to them that it was the intention of the survivors of the old company bearing that name to revive their organization, (which has since been done), the name of the company was changed to that which it now bears.

DECORATION DAY AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

AT 10 O'CLOCK.
All organized Civic Societies and Sub-Committees are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the Memorial Ceremonies of the Union Dead, May 31st, 1875. Schools and Societies are requested to bring with them wreaths, flowers, garlands and evergreens for the decoration of the graves. By request of the Committee of Arrangements.

The procession will form at the City Hall, on Third and Duquesne streets at half past two, p.m., and move promptly at 3 o'clock, in the following order:
First Division will form on Third street, terminating on Princess.
1st—Platoon of Police.
2d—Chief Marshal and Staff.
3d—Band.
4th—Companies A and B, Wilmington Rifles.
5th—Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.
6th—Schools.
7th—Civic Societies.
8th—Carriages and Mounted Men.
9th—Carriages and Mounted Men.

LINE OF MARCH.
Down Princess to Third street, then Front to Market street, up Market to the National Cemetery.

SERVICES AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.
1—Dirgo.
2—Prayer.
3—Music.
4—Music.
5—Music.
6—Music.
7—Music.
8—Dirgo and Benediction.
9—Decoration of the Graves.
Hos. W. D. CANADAY, Master of Ceremonies.

DECORATION DAY.—Next Monday will be a day observed throughout the length and breadth of this long and broad land of ours, as a day set apart and consecrated for the purposes of decorating the graves of those brave men who died in the sacred cause of upholding their country's flag and their country's honor. On that day the young marks of green, grassy mounds that mark the last resting places of the noble forms that laid down their lives for their country, will be decked with the fair flowers and evergreens that loving hands and tender hearts shall place upon them; and while interested thousands listen to the orators that may be pronounced on their deeds of daring, many of those hearts will have their deepest depths stirred and their tenderest emotions awakened at the sad thought of the green turfs before them covers all that was mortal of loved ones who shall never meet them on earth again. "OUR DEAD" was accustomed to make his regular rounds of the weather stained and moss covered graves of the Covenanters, whose character he revered and whose memories he cherished, and took a peculiar pleasure in re-gravering the half obliterated letters, which told of their worth and their sacrifices. And so we of the present day, let us devote the graves of the nation's heroes, to strew fresh flowers over them; to drop the tears of sincere sorrow, and to testify our appreciation of what they did and suffered for our sakes. The flowers are symbols of our sympathy, and an expression of our faith in a future and a better life.

It is impossible for us to lay our hands on the grassy hillsides which hedge the bodies of our dead, without stretching forward, and upward as it were, in contemplation of the spiritual life. It is, therefore, a noble and national feeling which consecrates Decoration Day, setting it apart as a fitting occasion for tender memories and heartfelt gratitude. What more appropriate tribute could a grateful nation best than the periodical visits to the last resting places of its shunning patriots, and the liberal offerings of flowers and careful attentions?

It is a beautiful custom—better, far better than the pompous oration of granite or marble, which minister to pride alone, or forgotten; and the letters on which become dimmed by time, or gather the rust of neglect. There is another thought while the humble grassy hillocks, which mark the place where the nation's dead, call for tears and the most earnest of affection; while they teach the rising generations the lesson of duty so nobly performed; all feeling of sectional bitterness should be removed, and all personal or class animosities buried forever in forgetfulness. As the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who fell in the

battle-field or wasted away in the hospitals, are now one in death, so let all survivors be one in life; one in a living faith, in respect for law, in love for the Union, and fidelity to each other.

In no way can we do this more gracefully or more touchingly than in the coming anniversary of Decoration Day, by strewing flowers on the graves of the fallen soldiers, the heroes of the Union.

EXCELLENT TEAS.—The Original American Tea Company, of New York, of which Robt. Wells is President, was established in 1849, and since that time has been steadily gaining in favor, not only in the city of New York, but all over the country, until now its teas reach every section. The leading grocers of the city and of hundreds of places in the country have ordered it as perfectly reliable, and parties wishing excellent teas at low prices, can with perfect confidence send to this company for them; their teas are put up in one pound packages, with the kind and price printed on the wrappers; also, in boxes containing 5, 10, 20 and 30 pounds. They range in price, from 40 cents to \$1.30 per pound. Our merchants can have samples mailed to their address by enclosing 10 cents for each sample. The company wish reliable agents in every town to get up clubs amongst families for their teas, and for great inducements. Send for our circular. Address always, Robt. Wells, Pres't, No. 43 Vesey St., New York.

Editor, Wilmington Post.
Will you allow me space for a word to save your neighbors of the Journal from hysterics? They have recently discovered a man's nest in the fact that I have expressed a conviction that "there has been a serious if not fatal mistake in the radical programme in the South,"—and that "Reconstruction has been a failure!" Unfortunately for the cackle which they set up in consequence of this discovery, it is a fact which has been well known to almost every Republican and not a few Democrats in the State, that from the first I had little confidence in the plan adopted. To my political associates and personal friends, I have never made any secret of my distrust in the efficacy of what are known as the "Reconstruction Acts," to secure the ends which I believe should have been attained by the action of the government in regard to the recently rebellious States, immediately after the war. What should have been secured I have lately had occasion to define in these words:

"The duty which lay before the government was not chiefly nor primarily to restore social relations. That could have been done in ten minutes and by a single act of five lines. Its duty was to erect in the lately rebellious section Republican Governments, in which the rights of all should be secured, protected and maintained. Free speech, free thought, free labor, and a free ballot were strangers to the territory which fell a victim to secession. The very basis elements of republican government were lacking in those old States. Reconstruction hinted at going back to these things. The duty of the nation was, to treat them under foot, and secure to every man in that new domain, which its armies had just conquered from slavery, not only the rights of a free man, but the protection and security of a free man, and an unmistakable guarantee that he might transmit them to his children and to theirs in endless perpetuity." In so far as this has not been done, reconstruction is a failure.

Previous to the passage of the Reconstruction acts, I was well known to be actively opposed to the plan adopted. Week after week, through the Journal and then under my control, I protested against it as unjust, unphilosophical and a dangerous experiment. I said then, that any party which at that time could be built upon the principle of the legal and political equality of the colored man, would have no element of strength except numbers. The only lobbying I ever did in my life, was done in opposition to these measures. They were adopted nevertheless, and became the policy of the party to which I belonged. I approved of the principles on which they were based most heartily. I believe in the legal and political equality of all men, as the cornerstone of our government. I had long before subscribed to the theory that upon this continent and in our government, there was no room for a second class citizen. I was working out in my own way, the truth, which stands in plain terms, upon the page that bears the record of his love to man, that of "one blood among the nations." Are male? Kindred, and equals all, and alike the creatures of His love and care and heritors alike of earthly good. Finally, the air, the land, the sea, belong alike to all and some may gather to himself. His brother's share and his government. I only differed from others of the Republican party; I only disagreed from

its policy from a conviction of its impracticability at that time. Opposed to this, was the Democratic party with its impious "white line policy," its blasphemous assumption that God had given to the white man alone, the good things of earth in fee. Between these two I had to choose. Because I doubted the sufficiency of the means adopted to promote the ends I desired to see attained, should I go off and co-operate, as some soreheaded ones did, with a party which claimed a hereditary divine right to rule, only less repulsive to a free man than that of the Bourbon's or of the house of Hapsburg? A Republican by instinct and culture I could not hesitate. I regarded the experiment as altogether delusive in its character; but it had one great merit. It planted itself squarely on the fact that "we, the people" in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, meant landlord and landless, "gentlemen loafers," "poor white trash," "niggers" and all. Believing in this grand principle, I entered heartily into the spirit of the measures and did all in my power to secure their success. I deem "reconstruction to have been a failure," because it has not secured all that ought to have been secured at that time. I admit, however, that it has achieved one glorious result, which is, perhaps, as much as could reasonably have been expected to be done in one decade, to-wit: It has forced the Democratic party, including the Solons of the Journal, to admit the legal and political equality of the colored man and declare themselves the devoted champions of that theory. In other words, it has forced them to admit that we were right and they were wrong at that time, or else, that they have deliberately written themselves down as falsifiers and hypocrites since. Perhaps a policy which has accomplished the conversion or exposed the dissimulation of such men, ought not to be denominated a failure.

But the Journal grows rampant over an old slander, which it puts in an altogether new dress. It says: "He it was who hastened on to Pittsburgh to tell the gallant patriots of the Grand Army of the Republic, there assembled, how he had dragged up seven drowned negro infants," by the backs, in one mill pond of Guilford county." One of the amusements of my life, for the past eight years, has been to keep a scrap book of the good(?) things printed about me in the Democratic journals. It is entertaining to see in how many forms this slander appears with having said something of the kind at Philadelphia, New York and Raleigh. Then Judge Kerr went to Washington and swore that I wrote it to General Abbott, and now the Journal comes out and says I said it in Pittsburgh. It is laughable, the straits to which they are driven to keep their slanders alive. They have reported me as having been born "all along the shore" from Maine to Minnesota; as having escaped from half a dozen penitentiaries, and now they try to evade refutation by changing the scene every time they revamp an old lie.

I did say, at Philadelphia in 1866, that "I was told by a respectable citizen of the Quaker county of Guilford, just before leaving home, that fifteen murdered negroes had been taken from a river in South Carolina." It was so stated at the time in the report of every paper but one, represented before me as I wrote. The man who told me is still living in this county and is willing to state upon oath at any time, that he made the statement to me in the presence of two others. Whether it was true or not I do not know or care. I told it "as I was told to me." Such fish have, however, been found in mill-ponds in this district since. I say that now.

The Journal reproduces the very "fish" charge that the Ku Klux rallied in this district because of my remoteness in the judicial office, when it is established by the sworn testimony of the Ku Klux leaders, that the Klan was organized in the district before I had even held a court therein, to-wit: in July, 1865. I held my first court in September, 1868, and the 14th of that month is the latest date given of the organization of the Klan in any county of the district! They no doubt had a prophetic knowledge of my shortcomings and organized for torture and murder, because they foresaw how badly I would do. It is not a singular instance of the forwardness of the Democracy to say my words and think my thoughts for me, nor the only time they have failed to do it correctly.

The Journal states that I told a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper a mass of trouble, which it recites. I am not aware that I have seen a correspondent of such a paper in three years, but the Journal can easily find my views upon this subject published over my own name, and written by my

self, and they are welcome to all that can be made out of them.

I have no doubt that I favored nearly every feature of our present Constitution which the Journal corps particularly like. We are the antipodes of political thought. Their idea of a Constitution is one designed to promote and perpetuate slavery; mine, one which is designed to promote liberty and equal rights for all men. It is highly probable that before the summer passes I may find an opportunity to tell the citizens of Wilmington why I favor those provisions, and why "Engellhard & Saunders" hate them.

But the Journal is in great trepidation lest I should enter the Democratic party. I cannot say that such a contingency may not occur. When a party has boxed the company of political thought as often as the mongrel which the Journal terms "our party," has done since the war, one never knows from what quarter of the Heavens it may blow next. While I remember Hays, Greeley, and Carl Schurz, and Charles Sumner, I can never be quite sure that a like sad fate may not be in store for me. I can only trust that a kind Providence will, "if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!"

A. W. TOURGEAU.
GREENSBORO, May 22, 1875.

There is a Connecticut widower who declares that nothing reminds him of his poor, dear wife, so much as to live within earshot of a saw-mill during a busy season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A WET NURSE WITH BREAST OF fresh milk can find a good situation by applying at this office. Must be neat in her habits.
may 21

Construction of Houses of Refuge.

SEALERS PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following named localities on the coast of Florida, to-wit: One on the beach about three miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bishel Creek, one on the beach about one and one-half miles north of Gilbert's Key, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks, one at Orange Grove, (so called) on the beach about thirty miles north of New River Inlet, one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New River Inlet, and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscayne Bay, about five miles north of Cape Florida. Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work. All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Specifications and plans can be obtained at the office of the Collector of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Portsmouth, New York, New Orleans, Pensacola, also of Capt. J. L. Merriam, Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, No. 16 Broadway, New York City, and upon application to this Department. The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.
(Signed) CLIAS F. CONANT,
Acting Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE will be closed at 12 o'clock on Monday the 31st of May.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Collector.
E. L. BRINK, P. M.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

The Spanish Barque ELINA, by an order issued from the United States District Court for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina will be sold by me at public auction on the 1st day of June 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, on board, as she now lies in the Cape Fear River a short distance below the City of Wilmington.

A steamer will leave the dock foot of Princess street at 10 o'clock a.m. on the day of sale, to convey to said barque, any persons who may desire to attend the sale.

J. H. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.

By J. N. VANNOLEEN,
Deputy Marshal.
Star & Journal copy. May 21-11

NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the "Board of Trade" held Monday May 25th, the following was adopted:
RESOLVED, That the members of this Board close their places of business at 12 o'clock p.m. from June 1st, to September 1st, inclusive, and they request merchants who are not members to co-operate.
J. J. NAKES,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE ROANOKE NEWS.

Published weekly at four dollars per annum.
H. E. Manning, Editor.
Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

THE COLUMBIAN MESSENGER.

Published weekly at four dollars per annum.
J. A. Smith, Editor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

New Hanover County, N. C. May 27, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the Republican Executive County Committee will meet at the Court House in Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M., Saturday June 20th, 1875.
Every member is expected to be present as business of importance will come before the Committee.
JAMES WILSON,
Chairman.
JAMES HAYDON,
Secretary.
may 28-2

GO TO.

ALEXANDER AND GIBB'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING CO. has just received a large stock of

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP COOP.

THIS IS A PLANTIFUL AND CHEAP AT

NEW ICE HOUSE.

ICE IS DELIVERED AT THE DOOR OF

NOTICE.

PUBLIC will be held in the First Baptist Church

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE PINT.

AGENTS WANTED!

EVERYBODY READ THIS.

NEW AND RARE.

BARBOUREINE CORN.

Raised in the Isle of Wight.

Do not buy from Scotland, Old Fish-

But send One Dollar for 1 Pint

OF THE

BARBOUREINE CORN!

With full directions for planting and cul-

lating. Corn will be sent, pre-paid, on re-

ceipt of price. Address:

L. L. OSMENT,

Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn.

may 7-4w.

KINGSTON'S

OSWEGO

Pure

SILVER GLOSS STARCH.

For the Laundry.

T. KINGSTON & SON,

The Best Starch in the World.

Give a beautiful finish to the linen, and

the difference in cost between this starch

and the inferior kind is easily made up

in the extra quality of the work.

For sale by all first-class Grocers.

PLANTS

SEEDS AND BULBS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE

respectfully notified that my

GARDEN

AND

GREEN HOUSE

are now stocked with an ele-

gant variety of

plants and flowers.

Prices are low and examination is

respectfully solicited.

Geo. E. Lamb,

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use.

American Ultramarine Works,

Newark, N. J.

One of each bottle is the best for the work.

It gives a bright, clean, and lasting

color to the laundry, and is equally

valuable for the house and garden.

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

JUDGE KERR.

Judge Kerr made his set speech at the Charlotte Centennial last week and the old gentleman feels better; he let off all the pent up Fourth of July orations that have been accumulating in him ever since 1865, and he is now before the secession, ku klux democracy of the State, in the attitude of a suppliant for any good thing they may have in store for him, either at this or at any future period of time, whereby he can turn an honest penny.

The Judge is one of the doited heroes of the ku klux democracy; it was his duty to get up a suitable speech for the occasion just as it was his duty to get up some sort of a pretense for the murder of Senator Stevens a few years ago, and he has now fully proven how well he can perform the duty assigned him. He told his hearers at Charlotte that "The great principles of our ancestors have been only temporarily obstructed in the flow of the political current. Improprities influences had been at work, in which male giant power had for a season been permitted to destroy our pride, and deprive us of our heritage of civil liberty."

We infer that the "great principles of our ancestors" of which the Judge speaks were the principles of holding thousands of human beings in slavery and running the Federal Government in the interests of the aristocratic slave owners of the South, and that the results of the war of the rebellion were but "temporary obstructions in the flow of the political current" of these slave holders designs. "Peter the Great, said, when defeated again and again, that he was learning in the school of 'impropitious fortune how to conquer,' and this man Judge Kerr wants his ku klux clan to take heart, and learn in the school of 'impropitious fortune' which the armies of Grant and Sherman taught so bitterly to the people of the South, how to endure, how to brave it out, how to hope for and expect and work for the coming of the time when the hydra of rebellion and secession and kukluxism may again lift up its head, and how they "may conquer the enemies of his court."

"There are recollections connected with the evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South,' which assuredly 'in due time will illustrate the truth of what I now say. Defeated in our efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers, those principles, precious in themselves, do now and will forever hereafter stand indissolubly associated in our hearts with the sacred memory of our sons who fought and bled and died in their defense." No doubt but that the "evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South'" were great, very great but why didn't Judge Kerr tell his hearers who the men were who brought about the "evil fortunes?" A stranger who did not know anything of the cause that led to the late rebellion, hearing this speech of Judge Kerr, might reasonably suppose that the "Sunny South" had been making, not a frantic endeavor to destroy the whole fabric of our glorious federal union, but "efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers!" And this pure patriot tells his audience that those principles of secession and disunion for which the "Sunny South" fought four long years, will forever hereafter stand associated in our hearts with the memory of those who fought and bled and died in their defense!" Did one ever hear more blatant treason fall from the lips of any of the traitorous orators who "fired the Southern heart" throughout the land in 1861? And the Judge talks about "our adversaries" even until this day; why are they to be considered "our adversaries" at all? Has not the war ended? Did not General Lee surrender the last hope of the Confederacy at Appomattox? Did this valiant Judge imagine as he looked out on the gay display of militia, that the rebellion was yet in progress and that he was addressing Confederate soldiers who were eager to face Grant at the Wilderness? He says:—"In consistency with the character of the truly brave, we respect our adversaries for the courage and skill they displayed in the bloody conflict." The "Boys in Blue" ought to be truly and humbly thankful that Judge Kerr has a respect for them; probably the acknowledgment of this fact will cause them to sleep more soundly than what they have hitherto done, and they ought to be very happy indeed to know that this champion ku klux murderer "cherishes no cowardly feelings or purposes of malice against them," and has "ever been disposed to abide the honorable terms of capitulation, with no wish to resume the contest with our late enemies in war." So glad he has "been disposed to abide the terms," and so dumb when General Grant learns that Judge Kerr has "no wish to resume the contest" he will at once disband the whole army. But then the Judge does know exactly whether his enemies are his friends or not. "We have sought by every means

compatible with proper self respect, to make them our friends in peace. We have offered no resistance to constitutional government. "We have complained of wrongs and oppression, and should have been untrue to our ancestors and regardless of our birthrights if we had not done so. We desire a restoration of brotherly love between the people of the two great sections of our country. The Union we wish to see restored upon the basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens, we are proud of the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and star-decked ensign as "The Flag of the FREE hearts, hopes and homes."

Really the patronizing way that this old man indulges in is refreshing: "We have sought to make them our friends," we have offered no resistance to constitutional government; we desire a restoration of brotherly love; we wish to see the Union restored." It was our impression that the Union had been restored long ago—at any rate Kerr and Hill and several other chiefs of the K. K. K. seemed to think so, and were quick to avail themselves of whatever benefit might accrue from the re-admission of North Carolina to the Union.

And then hear how His Honor lathers the soft soap on the doughfaced men at the North who have so far forgotten their paramount duty to their country as to allow the Ku Klux Democracy to again carry the day in some localities: "We hail with ecstasy recent tokens of the subsidence of hostility on the part of the Northern people, and we honor with the sincerest tribute of gratitude and respect, those among them who, despite the trials to which their constancy has been subjected, have ever been true to us and the principles of their and our ancestors. Such men are always needed to rescue sinking nations, and to those heroic patriots of the North posterity will advert with the profoundest reverence, and will place them in the category of the illustrious. The darkness is passing away—the gray streaks of the morning are to be seen in the East—Aurora will soon rise and gild our future with resplendent lustre."

And then Judge wants the boys to curb their impatience a little while longer, for certainly there is a good time coming, and it "behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments."

"In view of the approaching era of peace and good feeling, it behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments and to cultivate a wise, considerate and patient temper. Let us bury forever the irritating recollections of the dead past 'deep beneath that ocean, on whose waves the Halcyon rests her downy bosom' in token of tranquility and peace."

What the Judge means when he asserted that the world would yet be brought to accord justice to the South, we leave for him to explain—if he expects the South to plunge into another war and the "world to accord justice to it" by a recognition of an independent nationality, he will probably be as much mistaken as he was when Mason and Slidell did it in 1862.

We don't know what other sentiments this orator gave utterance to besides these we see published in the papers, but some of them were evidently more bitter and parizan than they were willing to give publicity to, and we are informed that "if the sentiment of every utterance was not what the occasion seemed to call for, there was certainly displayed the greatest candor and earnestness on the part of the distinguished orator."

THE DEMOCRATIC CHARLOTTE JUBILEE, 20TH INST.

We informed our readers two months ago what the gathering at Charlotte meant, and told them it was only for the purpose of "having a grand Democratic" Ku Klux White League Jubilee." Many of our Union friends attended this affair, and some of our most influential Republican papers went in and did all they could to make it a success. We did not take any stock in this affair, because we knew what it would be just as well two months ago as we do now, after it is over. We do not claim to be a prophet, but the class of people who had charge of it have always managed everything they have ever had anything to do with in a narrow minded sectional manner.

It turned out just as we expected; but few went, and those that did were of the straight-out, unadulterated kuklux stripe. From the best information there was not fifty Republicans on the ground, outside of those living in Charlotte, and not exceeding 5,000 persons present from outside of Mecklenburg county, and nearly all of them were ex-Confederate officers and soldiers, with about 8,000 firemen from other cities. But the Democratic papers for selfish purposes try to make their few readers believe that there was at least 20,000 people on the ground—which was not the case. The number, including the citizens of Mecklenburg and their guests, did not amount to over 8,000 or 10,000 souls.

We publish here an article clipped from a Washington paper to show what effect this grand humbug is having outside of North Carolina.

The National Republican, Washington, D. C., says: "As we predicted it would, the Mecklenburg centennial celebration turned out to be a Democratic State Rights Confederate affair, without a mitigating circumstance to commend it to the approval of non-sectional and Union loving citizens. It is true that Governor

Brogden delivered an address on the 19th, when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in Independence Square, and that he is a Republican. As he is the chief magistrate of the State, the managers of the affair could not avoid inviting him to participate, but they did it with a shrewd design to make him play the second fiddle in reality, and at the same time to use his presence as an influence to disarm criticism. The proceedings or ceremonies began, as our readers know, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday. It was at that hour that Gov. Brogden delivered his address, and it was not until the next day, the 20th, that the ceremonies reached the culminating point of the celebration. Gov. Chamberlain, of S. C., was present as the only additional Republican, but we do not hear that he was permitted to assume any prominence. The men, however, who gave character to the occasion were Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, ex-Gov. Vance, Gen. Clingman, Gen. D. H. Hill, Senators Gordon, Merrimon and Ransom, ex-Governor Walker and the Hon. Mr. Richmond. With the exception of Messrs. Walker and Hendricks, it will be seen that this list is comprised wholly of persons who served the interests of the confederacy in some direct capacity. This noteworthy fact derives further significance from the conspicuous absence of any representative of the general government. The excuse that President Grant was invited and did not attend will not avail to explain this absence, because the invitation, informal at the best, was accompanied by a direct and intended insult, printed in the editorial columns of Gen. D. H. Hill's paper. It is true, the gathering might have been more exclusively Democratic than it was, and yet be entitled to consideration as something else than a State Rights reunion: but the tenor of the addresses settles this point. Judge Kerr, the orator of the day, for example, inspired the enthusiasm of his audience by the following declaration:

"Great efforts have been made to break up and crush the spirit of our people, because it would not, with sufficient pliancy, bend to the degrading behests of tyranny, and we are tempted to rebel for our devotion to the 'hallowed cause' that tongue or sword of mortal ever lost or gained."

And the following: "From such trials truth always emerges with augmented attractions, and her votaries, tested in their fidelity by their adversities, though often diminished in numbers, are ever increased in power, and the lessons which guide them to ultimate and permanent success are frequently learned in hours of solitary reflection upon mistakes and blunders, made and committed for want of proper forecast and consideration. It was Peter the Great who said, when defeated again and again by the victorious legions of Sweden, that he was learning in the school of 'impropitious fortune' how to conquer the enemies of his country. This is the spirit of the TRULY GREAT IN EVERY AGE." [Applause.]

Further on in his address he declares a "wish to renew the contest," i. e. the war for secession—but if the foregoing extract does not indicate a determination to make another attempt to secure the results which were lost by "impropitious fortune," we are at a loss to understand its meaning.

Of course he confounded the patriotic impulses of 1776 with the treasonable desires of 1861, and, alluding to the Confederate dead, said: "Summoned by their country they obeyed the call, and for the cause of rightful government, a self-denial, fell, and their graves shall be the monuments of their patriotism be increased." [Applause.]

We insist that the truly Confederate character of the affair is completely established by these quotations; but the political phase shows itself in that part of the report where it is stated that "there were repeated and vicious cheers for our next President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana." And to cap the climax Governor Hendricks, in alluding to the one hundred years of progress since the so-called Mecklenburg, said:

"That declaration enunciated the doctrine and the right of local self-government, and limited the power of Congress. To protect the freedoms of a people there must be local self-government; for the whole, a general, limited government, and that was the purpose of the declaration of Mecklenburg."

This is not so broad a declaration in favor of State Rights as might have been expected; but it is sufficiently explicit in its opposition to Congress to arouse the sympathy of those who hold a divided allegiance, in which they acknowledge the supremacy of the State over the National Government. On the whole we are satisfied that our characterization of the affair as a political and treasonable plot, and a historical humbug, was correct.

The Journal of Wilmington, thinks that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, should feel flattered at his reception. In other words, he thinks that a Republican and Union soldier should feel honored at being called on by a Ku Klux audience.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to every body that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the same last autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother. —Brent's Green.

A Brooklyn artist is engaged upon a picture of an inspired king. These persons who have never had an opportunity to behold two months in a state of pious pucker ought to go and see it.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The people of this country are gradually awakening to a realization of the vast importance of the success of the great International Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. A few facts concerning the preparations for that exhibition and the mode in which it is to be conducted will be of interest.

The buildings are being erected in Fairmont Park, the use of which has been given for the Centennial Exposition by the Commissioners. It is a most beautiful, spacious and attractive place. It is very easy of access and commands beautiful views. It is the very best spot for such an exhibition that could be secured near any city. The buildings are now well under way and will all be completed by the first month of 1876. They are built of iron and stone and strong timber, spacious, safe and convenient. The principal building will be of immense size. A computation shows that there will be five miles of walks in that building alone. In the Memorial Hall, where the painting and statuary are to be exhibited, there is 75,000 square feet of space. The buildings are all supplied with water and heat and a perfect system of sewerage. The total cost of the exhibition is estimated at \$8,500,000. About five million of this sum has already been secured. The balance, it is believed, will be forthcoming in due time.

Will it pay expenses? At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were 9,200,000 tickets of admission sold. It is estimated that over 10,000,000 will be sold at Philadelphia. Is the estimate too large? Let us see. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Fairmont Park there is a population of over 5,000,000. That is a larger population than within the same area of Paris. The Americans are a traveling, sight-seeing people, and everybody who can afford it expects to see the great Centennial Exposition. It will be open from May 10th to November 10th, and in that time it is very safe to say that ten millions of people will visit it. The admission price to all the buildings is fixed at one half dollar. To accommodate this vast body will be the greatest tax on Philadelphia. Extra hotels are to be built. Tom Scott and a company propose building a summer hotel, within sight of the exhibition buildings, to accommodate 5,000 people. It will be built for temporary use, but securely and conveniently, and a mammoth new depot at its very doors will make it convenient for travelers. Three other hotels, to cover a block each, to be built so that they can be changed into dwellings afterwards, are to be erected to accommodate exhibitors with permanent board and lodgings at reasonable prices.

There are some of the preparations making for this great world's fair. The general interest created by the Centennial held throughout the country is of great advantage to the Philadelphia Exposition. All jealousy and local envy has been buried, and Americans now feel that it is a National enterprise, the success of which all are interested. So it should be. We hope to see Tennessee advertiser heretofore resources before the ten million there to congress. Let the South show her patriotism by giving unstinted encouragement to this Centennial Exhibition, and let all sectional lines be obliterated in the grand intermingling of people from the lakes and the gulls and the two oceans. Such we verily believe will be the effect of this great American enterprise. —Brogden's Weekly and Chronicle.

The Proposed Convention

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unsectarian—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a convention, and the Convention meeting it can do as it pleases."

No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH-CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS HONOR FOR DAMAGES TO THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OFFERED TO RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

In discussing the only question that Democratic editors seem to care about now, the Memphis Avalanche says: "Washington's acts convinced the country that he was preparing to retire to private life at the end of his second term; Grant's conviction of the country that he is sparing no effort to secure a third term."

Now we would like to know whether the acts of an honest President, when he expects to retire at the end of his term, should or would differ from those who expected a re-election. It is very certain that if the President has a candidate for a third term, he is not looking for any aid from the powerful whisky ring, which he has just assisted in breaking up. We shall not be surprised to hear Democratic editors charging that he did this in the interest of a third term. —Brogden's Weekly and Chronicle.

Democratic Jealousy of Jefferson Davis.

Some of the so-called independent news journals are unhappy over the patriotic sentiments expressed by ex-Confederate Jefferson Davis, to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, in which he exhorted them to be as true in future to the stars and stripes as they proved themselves to be on foreign battle-fields.

And, pray, why should expressions of devotion to the Union from this distinguished citizen excite such animadversions? His repentance and conversion is certainly not more marvelous than that of Paul, who said of himself that he had been the chief of sinners. Nobody ever doubted the honesty of Paul's Christianity on that account. Or, is it because these Democrats in disguise—poorly disguised it is true—fear the coming influence of Mr. Davis as a party leader? Before the recent "unpleasantness," if not prima, in the Democratic party of the whole country he was an acknowledged leader, and was confessedly the master spirit in the southern States, on which the Democracy at large depended for all of its national victories.

He is still as potential in that part of the country as heretofore. And the party as a national organization would be as helpless to-day without the support of the Democracy of the Southern States, as it was within the last thirty years. Hence, if the southern wing of the party were to insist on a fair recognition in proportion to their number of Democratic electoral votes in the nominating convention of 1876, the leadership would go to that section of the Union. And if left to the unassisted judgment of the Democratic voters in the southern States, Mr. Jefferson Davis would be their candidate for President of the United States.

The chief stumbling block in the way of his success is supposed prejudice against him on account of his prominent position in the recent rebellion. Should this imaginary obstacle be removed, it would diminish the chances of Democratic aspirants in the North. Hence the desire of their clerks to keep him in the back ground. They desire his influence in favor of their own local favorites, but not for himself. They do not desire his personal popularity, and hope to avoid it by persuading him that he is politically obsolete. But why should he be treated as a political suicide on account of his leadership in the rebellion—when eight odd of his subordinates, including the Vice-President of the late Confederacy, are now members of the late House of Representatives?

In what sense does his position differ from theirs, except in his superiority over them in native ability, culture, acquisitions and experience in public affairs? Before the war he was as devoted a friend of the Union as any of them. In principle he then stood and now stands on the same platform with themselves and their democratic brethren of the North. Measured by any recognized standard of excellence to be found among Democratic statesmen South, he is like Saul among the princes of Israel, a head and shoulders above them all. Compared with his brethren North he is not the inferior to any of them, nor has he differed, nor does he now differ with them in principle. True, he bravely risked his life in their defense, while they "snuffed the battle from afar," giving him only words of cheer and sympathy, while their carcasses were securely covered from peril by the intrepid Union armies.

And now the purpose to keep him out of the way of their own promotion by the cowardly device of suggesting his unpopularity, which so far as the Democratic party is concerned, North or South, has foundation only in the jealous brain of his Northern rivals for popular favor.

If Jefferson Davis is in fact unfit for the office of President of the United States, because of his election to the Presidency of the defunct Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens is unfit for a seat in the House of Representatives, because of his election to the Vice Presidency of the same so-called government during its temporary existence; and all his ex-Confederate associates, in both branches of Congress, because of the part they performed in the effort to destroy the Union. And if they are all morally ineligible to such positions the administration of national affairs, of the same so-called government, during its temporary existence; and all his ex-Confederate associates, in both branches of Congress, because of the part they performed in the effort to destroy the Union. And if they are all morally ineligible to such positions the administration of national affairs, of the same so-called government, during its temporary existence; and all his ex-Confederate associates, in both branches of Congress, because of the part they performed in the effort to destroy the Union.

The Late Breckinridge. John C. Breckinridge, ex-congressman, ex-senator, and ex-vice president of the United States, and ex-senator and ex-general of the Confederate States who died at Lexington on Monday, is likely to be known in history as the man who made a mistake. Entering public life before he had reached his majority, he was elected to congress at the very earliest age which the constitution will allow. In congress he made a distinguished mark, and was unanimously chosen as the democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1856.

After serving a full term he was chosen a senator, and on retiring from the presidency of the senate, immediately took a seat upon the floor. At this time he was the idol of his state, and could have carried the people with him wherever he might lead. Unfortunately for him he chose the side of secession, and though his state nominally remained loyal, deserted the nation and the state which had honored him, and cast in his lot with those who sought the national life. He was given a command in the Confederate army, from which he was shortly removed for incompetency. He held a position or two in the civil service, but for some reason soon retired. For the last few years he has lived in obscurity, a seared, disappointed man, and now he has passed away from earth, and in all the land, save from his few relatives and personal friends, there is not one to regret his departure. His death makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different might have been his fate if he had stood loyal to his country, and held his state in fact, as it was in name, loyal to the nation.

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J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

JUDGE KERR.

Judge Kerr made his set speech at the Charlotte Centennial last week and the old gentleman feels better; he let off all the pent up Fourth of July orations that have been accumulating in him ever since 1865, and he is now before the secession, ku klux democracy of the State, in the attitude of a suppliant for any good thing they may have in store for him, either at this or at any future period of time, where-by he can turn an honest penny.

The Judge is one of the deified heroes of the ku klux democracy; it was his duty to get up a suitable speech for the occasion just as it was his duty to get up some sort of a pretense for the murder of Senator Stevens a few years ago, and he has now fully proven how well he can perform the duty assigned him. He told his hearers at Charlotte that "The great principles of our ancestors have been only temporarily obstructed in the flow of the political current. Improvements have been at work, in which male giant power had for a season been permitted to destroy our pride, and deprive us of our heritage of civil liberty."

We infer that the "great principles of our ancestors" of which the Judge speaks were the principles of holding thousands of human beings in slavery and running the Federal Government in the interests of the aristocratic slave owners of the South, and that the results of the war of the rebellion were but "temporary obstructions in the flow of the political current" of these slave holders designs. "Peter the Great," said, when defeated again and again, that he was learning in the school of impious fortune how to conquer, and this man Judge Kerr wants his ku klux klan to take heart, and learn in the school of impious fortune which the armies of Grant and Sherman taught so bitterly to the people of the South, how to endure, how to brave it out, how to hope and expect and work for the coming of the time when the hydra of rebellion and secession and klu kluxism may again lift up its head, and how they "may conquer the enemies of his count."

"There are recollections connected with the evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South,' which assuredly in due time will illustrate the truth of what I now say. Defeated in our efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers, those principles, precious in themselves, do now and will forever hereafter stand indissolubly associated in our hearts with the sacred memory of our sons who fought and bled and died in their defense." No doubt but what the "evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South'" were great, very great but why didn't Judge Kerr tell his hearers who the men were who brought about the "evil fortunes?" A stranger who did not know anything of the cause that led to the late rebellion, hearing this speech of Judge Kerr, might reasonably suppose that the "Sunny South" had been making, not a frantic endeavor to destroy the whole fabric of our glorious federal union, but "efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers!" And this pure patriot tells his audience "that those principles of secession and disunion for which the 'Sunny South' fought four long years," will forever hereafter stand associated in our hearts with the memory of those who fought and bled and died in their defense!" Did one ever hear more blatant treason fall from the lips of any of the traitorous orators who "fired the Southern heart" throughout the land in 1861? And the Judge talks about "our adversaries" even until this day; why are they to be considered "our adversaries" at all? Has not the war ended? Did not General Lee surrender the last hope of the Confederacy at Appomattox? Did this valiant Judge imagine as he looked out on the gay display of military that the rebellion was yet in progress and that he was addressing Confederate soldiers who were eager to face Grant at the Wilderness? He says:—"In consistency with the character of the truly brave, we respect our adversaries for the courage and skill they displayed in the bloody conflict." The "Boys in Blue" ought to be truly and humbly thankful that Judge Kerr has a respect for them; probably the acknowledgment of this fact will cause them to sleep more soundly than what they have heretofore done, and they ought to be very happy indeed to know that this champion ku klux murderer "cherishes no cowardly feelings or purposes of malice against them," and has "ever been disposed to abide the honorable terms of capitulation, with no wish to resume the contest with our late enemies in war." So glad he has "been disposed to abide the terms," and no doubt when General Grant learns that Judge Kerr has "no wish to renew the contest" he will at once disband the whole army. But then the Judge don't know exactly whether his enemies are his friends or not. "We have sought by every means

compatible with proper self respect, to make them our friends in peace. We have offered no resistance to constitutional government. "We have complained of wrongs and oppression, and should have been untrue to our ancestors and regardless of our birthrights if we had not done so. We desire a restoration of brotherly love between the people of the two great sections of our country. The Union we wish to see restored upon the basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens, we are proud of the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and star-decked ensign as 'The Flag of the free hearts, hopes and homes.'"

Really the patronizing way that this old man indulges in is refreshing: "We have sought to make them our friends," we have offered no resistance to constitutional government; we desire a restoration of brotherly love; we wish to see the Union restored." It was our impression that the Union had been restored long ago—at any rate Kerr and Hill and several other chiefs of the K. K. K. seemed to think so, and were quick to avail themselves of whatever benefit might accrue from the re-admission of North Carolina to the Union.

And then hear how His Honor lingers the soft soap on the dough-faced men at the North who have so far forgotten their paramount duty to their country as to allow the Ku Klux Democracy to again carry the day in some localities:

"We hail with ecstasy recent tokens of the subsidence of hostility on the part of the Northern people, and we honor with the sincerest tribute of gratitude and respect, those among them who, despite the trials to which their constancy has been subjected, have ever been true to us and the principles of their and our ancestors. Such men are always needed to rescue sinking nations, and to those heroic patriots of the North posterity will advert with the profoundest reverence, and will place them in the category of the illustrious. The darkness is passing away—the gray streaks of the morning are to be seen in the East—Aurora will soon rise and gild our future with resplendent lustre."

And then the Judge wants the boys to curb their impatience a little while longer, for certainly there is a good time coming, and it "behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments." "In view of the approaching era of peace and good feeling, it behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments and to cultivate a wise, considerate and patient temper. Let us bury forever the irritating recollections of the dead past 'deep beneath that ocean, on whose waves the Halcyon rests her downy bosom in token of tranquility and peace.'"

What the Judge means when he asserted that the world would yet be brought to accord justice to the South, we leave for him to explain—if he expects the South to plunge into another war and the "world to accord justice to it" by a recognition of an independent nationality, he will probably be as much mistaken as he was when Mason and Slidell did not do it in 1862.

We don't know what other sentiments this orator gave utterance to besides those we see published in the papers, but some of them were evidently more bitter and partisan than they were willing to give publicity to, and we are informed that "if the sentiment of every utterance was not what the occasion seemed to call for, there was certainly displayed the greatest candor and earnestness on the part of the distinguished orator."

THE DEMOCRATIC CHARLOTTE JUBILEE, 20TH INST.

We informed our readers two months ago what the gathering at Charlotte meant, and told them it was only for the purpose of "having a grand Democratic 'Ku Klux White League Jubilee.'" Many of our Union friends attended this affair, and some of our most influential Republican papers went in and did all they could to make it a success. We did not take any stock in this affair, because we knew what it would be just as well two months ago as we do now, after it is over. We do not claim to be a prophet, but the class of people who had charge of it have always managed everything they have ever had anything to do with in a narrow minded sectional manner.

It turned out just as we expected; but few went, and those that did were of the straight out, unadulterated ku klux stripe. From the best information there was not fifty Republicans on the ground, outside of those living in Charlotte, and not exceeding 5,000 persons present from outside of Mecklenburg county, and nearly all of them were ex-Confederate officers and soldiers, with about 8,000 firemen from other cities. But the Democratic papers for selfish purposes try to make their few readers believe that there was at least 20,000 people on the ground—which was not the case. The number, including the citizens of Mecklenburg and their guests, did not amount to over 8,000 or 10,000 souls.

We publish below an article clipped from a Washington paper to show what effect this grand humbug is having outside of North Carolina.

The National Republican, Washington, D. C., says: As we predicted it would, the Mecklenburg centennial celebration turned out to be a Democratic State Rights Confederate affair, without a mitigating circumstance to commend it to the approval of non-sectarian and Union loving citizens. It is true that Governor

Brogden delivered an address on the 19th, when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in Independence Square, and that he is a Republican. As he is the chief magistrate of the State, the managers of the affair could not avoid inviting him to participate, but they did it with a shrewd design to make him play the second fiddle in reality, and at the same time to use his presence as an influence to disarm criticism. The proceedings of ceremonies began, as our readers know, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday. It was at that hour that Gov. Brogden delivered his address, and it was not until the next day, the 20th, that the ceremonies reached the culminating point of the celebration. Gov. Chamberlain, of S. C., was present as the only additional Republican, but we do not hear that he was permitted to assume any prominence. The men, however, who gave character to the occasion were Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, Gen. D. H. Hill, Senators Gordon, Merrimon and Ransom, ex-Governor Walker and Mayor Kelly, of Richmond. With the exception of Messrs. Walker and Hendricks, it will be seen that this list is comprised wholly of persons who served the interests of the confederacy in some direct capacity. This noteworthy fact derives further significance from the conspicuous absence of any representative of the general government. The excuse that President Grant was invited and did not attend will not avail to explain this absence, because the invitation, informal at the best, was accompanied by a direct and intended insult, printed in the editorial columns of Gen. D. H. Hill's organ. It is true, the gathering might have been more exclusively Democratic than it was, and yet be entitled to consideration as something else than a State Rights reunion: but the tenor of the addresses settles this point. Judge Kerr, the orator of the day, for example, inspired the enthusiasm of his audience by the following declaration:

"Great efforts have been made to break up and crush the spirit of our people, because it would not, with sufficient pliancy, bend to the degrading yoke of tyranny, and we are tempted to 'redeem' for our devotion to the 'holiest cause' that 'tongue or sword of mortal ever lost or gained.'"

And the following: From such trials truth always emerges with augmented attractions, and her votaries, tested in their fidelity by their adversaries, though often diminished in numbers, are ever increased in power, and the persons who guide them to ultimate and permanent success are frequently learned in hours of solitary reflection upon mistakes and blunders, made and committed for want of proper forecast and consideration. It was Peter the Great who said, when defeated again and again by the victorious legions of Sweden, that he was learning in the school of unpropitious fortune how to conquer the enemies of his country. "THIS IS THE SPIRIT OF TRULY GREAT IN EVERY AGE. [Applause.]"

Further on in his address he denounces a "wish to renew the contest"—i. e., the war for secession—but if the foregoing extract does not indicate a determination to make another attempt to secure the results which were lost by "unpropitious fortune, we are at a loss to understand its meaning."

Of course he confounded the patriotic impulses of 1775 with the treasonable desires of 1861, and, alluding to the Confederate dead, said:

"Summoned by their country they obeyed the call, and for the cause of rightful government, in self-devotion, fell, and their graves shall be shrines where the odor of patriotism be increased. [Applause.]"

We insist that the truly Confederate character of the affair is completely established by these quotations; but the political phase shows itself in that part of the report where it is stated that "there were repeated and vociferous cheers for 'our next President,' Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana." And to cap the climax Governor Hendricks, in alluding to the one hundred years progress since the so-called Mecklenburg, said:

"That declaration enunciated the doctrine and the right of local self-government, and limited the power of Congress. To protect the firesides of a people there must be local self-government; for the whole, a general, limited government, and that was the purport of the declaration of Mecklenburg." This is not so broad a declaration in favor of State Rights as might have been expected; but it is sufficiently explicit in its opposition to Congress to arouse the sympathy of those who hold a divided allegiance, in which they acknowledge the supremacy of the State over the National Government. On the whole we are satisfied that our characterization of the affair, as a political and treasonable union, and a historical humbug, was correct.

The Journal of Wilmington, thinks that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, should feel flattered at his reception. In other words, he thinks that a Republican and Union soldier should feel honored at being called on by a ku klux audience.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to everybody that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the serene leaf autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother. —Beriah Green.

A Brooklyn artist is engaged upon a picture of an inspired kisser. Those persons who have never had an opportunity to behold two mouths in a state of pious pucker ought to go and see it.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The people of this country are gradually awakening to a realization of the vast importance of the success of the great International Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. A few facts concerning the preparations for that exhibition and the mode in which it is to be conducted will be of interest.

The buildings are being erected in Fairmount Park, the use of which has been given for the Centennial Exposition by the Commissioners. It is a most beautiful, spacious and attractive place. It is very easy of access and commands beautiful views. It is the very best spot for such an exhibition that could be secured near any city. The buildings are now well under way and will all be completed by the first month of 1876. They are built of iron and stone and strong timber, spacious, safe and convenient. The principal building will be of immense size. A computation shows that there will be five miles of walks in that building alone. In the Memorial Hall, where the painting and statuary are to be exhibited, there is 75,000 square feet of space. The buildings are all supplied with water and heat and a perfect system of sewerage. The total cost of the Exposition is estimated at \$8,500,000. About five million of this sum has already been secured. The balance, it is believed, will be forthcoming in due time.

Will it pay expenses? At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were 9,200,000 tickets of admission sold. It is estimated that over 10,000,000 will be sold at Philadelphia. Is the estimate too large? Let us see. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Fairmount Park there is a population of over 5,000,000. That is a larger population than within the same area of Paris. The Americans are a traveling, sight-seeing people, and everybody who can afford it expects to see the great Centennial Exposition. It will be open from May 10th to November 10th, and in that time it is very safe to say that ten millions of people will visit it. The admission price to all the buildings is fixed at one half dollar.

To accommodate this vast local and extra hotels are to be built. Tom Scott and a company propose building a summer hotel, within sight of the Exhibition buildings, to accommodate 5,000 people. It will be built for temporary use, but securely and conveniently, and a mammoth new depot at its very doors will make it convenient for travelers. Three other hotels, to cover a block each, to be built so that they can be changed into dwellings afterwards, are to be erected to accommodate exhibitors with permanent board and lodgings at reasonable prices.

These are some of the preparations making for this great world's fair. The general interest created by the Centennial held throughout the country is of great advantage to the Philadelphia Exposition. All jealousy and local envy has been buried, and Americans now feel that it is a National enterprise, in the success of which all are interested. So it should be. We hope to see Tennessee advertise her unrivaled resources before the ten million there to congress. Let the South show her patriotism by giving unstinted encouragement to this Centennial Exhibition, and let all sectional lines be obliterated in the grand intermingling of people from the lakes and the gulfs and the two oceans. Such we verily believe will be the effect of this great American enterprise. —Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But, oh! the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IF ANY SHAPE."

In discussing the only question that Democratic editors seem to care about now, the Memphis Avalanche says: "Washington's acts convinced the country that he was preparing to retire to private life at the end of his second term. Grant's conviction the country that he is sparing no effort to secure a third term."

Now we would like to know wherein the acts of an honest President, when he expects to retire at the end of his term, should differ from those of one who expects a re-election. It is very certain that if the President is a candidate for a third term, he is not looking for any aid from the powerful whisky ring, which he has just assisted in breaking up. We shall not be surprised to hear Democratic editors charging that he did this in the interest of a third term. —Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.

Mr. Beecher says that Moulton is a liar, but talk as we will and think as we may it's bad business to be on such friendly terms with a neighbor's wife that you can run in at the back door.

Democratic Jealousy of Jefferson Davis.

Some of the so-called independent news journals are unhappy over the patriotic sentiments expressed by ex-Confederate Jefferson Davis, to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, in which he exhorted them to be as true in future to the stars and stripes as they proved themselves to be on foreign battle-fields. And, pray, why should expressions of devotion to the Union from this distinguished citizen excite such animadversions? His repentance and conversion is certainly not more marvelous than that of Paul, who said of himself that he had been the chief of sinners. Nobody ever doubted the honesty of Paul's Christianity on that account. Or, is it because these Democrats in disguise—poorly disguised it is true—fear the coming influence of Mr. Davis as a party leader? Before the recent "unpleasantness," if not *primus*, in the Democratic party of the whole country he was an acknowledged leader, and was confessedly the master spirit in the southern States, on which the Democracy at large depended for all of its national victories.

He is still as powerful in that part of the country as heretofore. And the party as a national organization would be as helpless to-day without the support of the Democracy of the Southern States, as at any time within the last thirty years. Hence, if the southern wing of the party were to insist on a fair recognition in proportion to their number of Democratic electoral votes in the nominating convention of 1876, the leadership would go to that section of the Union. And if left to the unbiased judgment of the Democratic voters in the southern States, Mr. Jefferson Davis would be their candidate for President of the United States.

The chief stumbling block in the way of his success is supposed to be his prominent position in the recent rebellion. Should this imaginary obstacle be removed, it would diminish the chances of Democratic aspirants in the North. Hence the desire of their clackers to keep him in the back ground. They desire his influence in favor of their own local favorites, but not for himself. They do not desire his personal ill-will, and hope to avoid it by persuading him that he is politically dead. But why should he be treated as a political suicide on account of his leadership in the rebellion—when eighty odd of his subordinates, including the Vice-President of the late Confederacy, are now members of the two Houses?

In what sense does his position differ from theirs, except in his superiority over them in native ability, culture, acquisitions and experience in public affairs? Before the war he was as devoted a friend of the Union as any of them. In principle he then stood and now stands on the same platform with themselves and their democratic brethren of the North. Measured by any recognized standard of excellence to be found among Democratic statesmen South, he is like Saul among the princes of Israel, a head and shoulders above them all. Compared with his brethren North he is not the inferior of any of them, nor has he differed, nor does he now differ with them in principle. True, he bravely risked his life in their defense, while they "snuffed the battle from afar," giving him only words of cheer and sympathy, while their carcasses were securely covered from peril by the intervening Union armies.

Now they propose to keep him out of the way of their own promotion by the cowardly device of suggesting his unpopularity, which so far as the Democratic party is concerned, North or South, has foundation only in the jealous brain of his Northern rivals for popular favor.

If Jefferson Davis is in fact unfit for the office of President of the United States because of his devotion to the Presidency of the defunct Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens is unfit for a seat in the House of Representatives, because of his election to the Vice Presidency of the same so-called government during its temporary existence; and all his ex-Confederate associates, in both branches of Congress, because of the part they performed in the effort to destroy the Union. And if they are as morally ineligible to the positions of administration of national affairs on this account, it will follow that all their political associates North, who indorsed the principles on which the rebellion was defended, and gave it the additional moral support of their sympathy, are equally ineligible. And of the two classes, the former are entitled to the greater respect. —Chronicle.

The Late Breckinridge.

John C. Breckinridge, ex-congressman, ex-senator, and ex-vice president of the United States, and ex-general of the Confederate States, and ex-president of the University of Kentucky, died at Lexington on Monday, May 18th, at the age of 57 years. He was a man who made a mistake. Entering public life before he had reached his majority, he was elected to congress at the very earliest age which the constitution will allow. In congress he made a distinguished mark, and was unanimously chosen as the democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1856. After serving a full term he was chosen a senator, and on retiring from the presidency of the senate, immediately took a seat upon the floor. At this time he was the idol of his state, and could have carried the people with him wherever he might lead. Unfortunately for him he chose the side of secession, and though his state nominally remained loyal, deserted the nation and the state which had honored him, and died at Lexington on Monday, May 18th, at the age of 57 years. His death makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different might have been his fate if he had stood loyal to his country, and held his state in fact, as it was in name, loyal to the nation.

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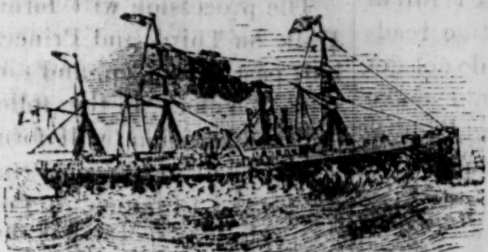
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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

A Reign of Ignorance.

We publish elsewhere in this paper a letter from a Northern man, late a resident of the South, in which he thanks the Inter-Ocean for the stand it has taken in regard to Southern affairs, and relates some of his own experience in Arkansas. Among other things our correspondent speaks of the advancement made by the latter State while under Republican rule, and says: "In thirty-five years the Democrats built thirty-seven miles of poor railway, opened twenty-five sickly schools, and built a worthless State House. In six years the Republicans built 1,000 miles of railway, deaf and dumb and blind asylums, an agricultural college, thousands of school houses, etc. Yet the men who have done this—our correspondent among the number—are driven out of the State as if they were the bane instead of the heaven of the community."

We have heretofore adverted to the blundering stupidity of the Southern people in permitting this warfare to go on against immigrants. There is not a particle of doubt that had Northern men been welcomed—may, if they had even been let alone—every Southern State would by this time have nearly doubled its population and quadrupled its capital. There are thousands of sensible Southerners who deplore this outrageous ostracism of Northern men, and, as far as they dare to do so, oppose it; but they are overawed by the reckless gangs of freebooters who have made themselves a terror in nearly every Southern State, and absolutely nothing remains but to put an end to this lawlessness by the strong arm of the Federal Government. The statistics regarding the establishment of schools in the Southern States, for which our correspondent refers, are very interesting—

To go a little further with Arkansas: Though the State received 928,000 acres of land from the General Government in 1836, in aid of free education, not a free school was established until after the war; and to the honor of the black race be it said, the first public school house in Arkansas was built by freedmen in 1869. There were forty-six years of Republican control there were 1,292 public school houses, and nearly 3,000 free schools. Georgia had no free schools before the war, but in the short period that the Republicans had control of affairs, 816 schools were established, in which were taught 40,000 pupils. The schools began to languish on the return of the Democrats to power, and in one year ten school houses and one church used as a school house were burned. The free schools were generally discontinued in 1872. In 1867, under Republican supervision, efficient free schools were established in Tennessee, and in twenty-two months nearly 4,000 schools had been started. The first report after the State went into the hands of the Democrats shows that but 478 of these schools remained. In Grant county, in 1869, there were forty-six white and eight colored schools, with upward of 4,000 white and 400 colored pupils. In 1872 the Superintendent reports: "Three schools; no school tax rated." Under Republican rule Texas had 1,921 schools, with 84,000 pupils. In 1873, under Democratic rule, these had diminished to 85 schools, with 2,913 pupils! When Mississippi was reconstructed she had no free schools. In three years, under Republican rule, over 2,000 school houses were built and over 3,000 schools organized.

So we might proceed with other Southern States. As with railways and public improvements, so with schools, churches, and every scheme to elevate and improve the people. The Democratic party of the South is the foe of all plans for spreading information today as it was in 1860. It is this dense ignorance which seems to keep alive animosity, and leads the clay-eaters of Tennessee and the half-savage residents of Upper Louisiana and Texas to feel alarm at the approach of the Yankee school-marm, and be ready to unite and drive her and her dangerous heresies out of the country.—Inter-Ocean.

Secession Again.

The Democrats of North Carolina and of the entire South still cherish the idea that some day or other they will have another chance to carry out their pet scheme of secession. In fact, it is openly asserted in some sections that the power of the first Democratic administration which succeeds to place will be wielded to secure for the South most of the important measures lost by the war; or, in the event of a refusal, the alternative of another rupture with the general government will be resorted to. Under the present constitution of North Carolina, secession is provided against by the incorporation of a section declaring that the State shall ever remain a part of the Union. In order to test the feelings of the revolutionists on this point, Mr. Chandler, of Buncombe, offered a clause for insertion in the Convention act, providing that the State of North Carolina shall never hereafter have the right to secede. This proposition was voted down by the Democrats unanimously.

Thus it will be seen that Democracy is paving the way for again deluging the country in blood. Truly may it be said, that the gentry are determined to rule or ruin. Let every man in North Carolina who values peace and prosperity rather than strife and bloodshed, take warning in time, and vote with the only party that proposes to ally, rather than stir up, all the bad passions incident to civil war.—Era.

The Whiskey Ring.

The history of the powerful whiskey ring, at St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other western cities, is the accomplishment of a scheme highly creditable to the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers of the government.

With whom he co-operated. Secretary Bristow received information some time during the last winter which led him to believe that the law was being evaded by a whiskey ring, and that the government was being defrauded out of an immense revenue. He also became cognizant of the fact that nothing which transpired in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, looking to the exposure of fraud and the suppression of these illicit distilleries was kept secret from the ring. This led him to take steps independent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Douglas, for a thorough investigation. He was cordially supported in all he did by the President. In unearthing the frauds in St. Louis, he was aided by the accomplished editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Democrat, Mr. George W. Fishback, who informed him in February last that if he would appoint an agent whom he would designate, and give him such assistance as required, that he, Fishback, would answer for breaking up the ring in that city. His suggestion was immediately complied with by telegraph. Mr. Myron Colony, commercial as special agent of the Treasury Department, receiving his commission on the 6th of March. He immediately set about his work, having been empowered to employ whatever clerical and detective force he thought necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose. The whole programme was kept a profound secret from the commissioner, Mr. Douglas. After a little more than two months arduous labor, those engaged in the great undertaking have the pleasure of seeing their efforts crowned with a success that must call forth the encomiums of law abiding men all over the land. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette says of the result:

Thus the wide ramifications of the ring were laid bare. With its center at St. Louis, it touched every point of importance reached by a railroad sweeping from New York around to New Orleans.

It is easily seen that such transactions proved the collusion of all revenue officials, and the deliberate perjury of many of them.

As some of the distilleries found out that they were all watched, they dropped their receipts of grain to about a quarter of what they had been taking and sent out only about one-third as much whiskey. The watchmen were then taken off and discharged. They had, however, ascertained the number of loads of grain, and the capacity of the wagons being known, the amounts received over a considerable period were ascertained. A comparison of these receipts, with the amount sworn to in their formal returns exposed the approximate amount of their illicit manufacture.

When the establishments reduced their capacity, many men were thrown out of employment. Some of these were given work, and by casual conversations with them as to the modes of business pursued in the distilleries, the methods of removing and re-using stamps and packages were discovered, and much other valuable information of a similar character.

Of the dishonest officials who perjured themselves and aided in defrauding the Government, the same dispatch says: Under existing arrangements, about forty per cent. of the amount of tax out of which the government is defrauded goes to the revenue officials of various grades, to officers in the ring from other branches of the service, and to the outside men of each.

This part of the spoils has reached, as near as those engaged for several years in trying to get at secrets of the ring can estimate, about \$400,000 annually, and with what the distillers themselves pay extra to minor officials and their own employees, has certainly amounted to more than \$500,000 annually.

The stealing from the Government by this ring is estimated to have been not less than \$1,200,000 per annum, and it has carried on its operations three or four years.

Among the few to whom the secrets of this movement were confided, was Col. P. B. Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District which includes Tennessee and Kentucky. The ring attempted to bribe him with large sums of money, but he withstood their importunities, like an honest man, and discharged his duties in such a way as to cover himself with honor.

Action.

Judging from the seeming apathy of Republicans in many portions of the State it appears that the importance of the coming election for delegates to the Convention is much underrated.

If there ever was a time in its history requiring united effort, energy and tact on the part of the Republican party, it is at this juncture, when every essential feature which makes up its organization is threatened with overthrow.

We are of those who believe firmly in the old adage, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." While in principle we were opposed to the call of a Convention, believing that no good reason existed for heaping upon the people of the State such an enormous expense for a few paltry changes in our constitution, yet, we are of the opinion, that if the questions at issue are properly presented to the voters of the State, the result will prove that it was a providential step terminating favorably to the Republican party, and rescuing the people of North Carolina from the rule of a set of men who have always proven themselves enemies to the rights of the many and the special champions of a petted few. If, however, we expect to take advantage of the opportunity afforded, we must guard on our armor and be up and doing. The Democratic party are thoroughly organized. It is useless to disguise the fact, that we have a most powerful and a most unscrupulous foe to contend with. Emboldened by their success in carrying Raleigh and other cities, at the late election, through the most foul and damnable imposition upon the rights of freemen, they will not hesitate to resort to similar means in the future. They must be met at every point, argument for argument, and if driven to the necessity of force for force. It is high time that the men who are responsible for all the woes with which we were afflicted during four years of bloody strife should be taught that their insolent and overbearing manner must be curbed.

Let the Republican party, then, throughout the State, prepare for action at once. Let us go into this fight in earnest and with a determination to win, and we will win. We have a great advantage in argument. The action of the Democracy in the late Legislature has furnished us with sufficient charges to rout them in every closely contested county in the State. All that we need is organization and a sharp fight, and the work should commence at once. We hope the State Executive Committee will, without delay, arrange for the campaign, and Republicans in every county should hold conventions and nominate candidates as soon as possible.—Era.

Restricted Convention.

In other words, the people through their Legislature say to themselves assembled in Convention that the old order of things must be reversed; that the action of the creature must bind the creator and that the creator can do nothing without the consent of the creature. Such stupidity is worthy of the present Legislature.

It is admitted on all hands that there is no body in this country so completely embodying all the elements, the very essence, of sovereignty as a Convention of the people: yet this first cause of republican government is to be trampled.

If the Legislature can bind the action of the Convention, what is the necessity of calling a Convention at all? Why not let the Legislature proceed to do this work of a Convention? But there is no such power given the Legislature by the Constitution.

It is, we believe, a settled principle that no existing Legislature can bind the action of a succeeding one: Surely then no Legislature can restrict the action of a Convention.

If the Convention Bill were to be submitted to the people and they were to ratify it by agreeing to or endorsing the restrictions proposed, then delegates elected to the Convention would feel bound to recognize them as valid, but under no other circumstances or for any other reason.—Salsbury Watchman.

Some persons North as well as South seem to think that the "bloody class" between the two sections may be bridged by showing certain leading ex-Confederates the consideration which their vanity and ambition demand. When an ex-Confederate General is called upon to make a speech in a Northern State, or is dined or wined in some Northern city, that is evidence of the giving way of the prejudice which is said to lurk in the Yankee mind against the chivalrous Southern. This furnishes a very convenient theme for wretched editors to grind out high sounding and meaningless editorials, but it is not what will satisfy the solid, substantial people of the South. What we want in the South, and what will do more to make the Southern people forget the follies of the past, will be the inauguration of a policy for the improvement of our commercial facilities. A few millions appropriated and judiciously expended in clearing out Southern rivers and rendering them navigable, so as to develop the wealth of our rich valleys, will do more to restore confidence between the sections, than all the speeches that can be made by Southern Democratic politicians to their Northern admirers in the next half century.—Brooklyn's Whig and Chronicle.

Remember, that the following proposed restrictions to the Convention act, offered by Mr. Chandler, of Buncombe, were voted down by the revolutionists of the late Legislature:

1st. That all the officers of the State and of each county shall be elected by the people.
2d. That the clause in the present constitution prohibiting the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus shall be retained.
3d. That all elections shall be free as now provided.
4th. That the State of North Carolina shall have no right to secede.—Era.

The people did not want a Convention. They are opposed to any change in the organic law at this time. Rest and quiet are what they desire. They feel that revolutions have been too frequent for the public good. But the Bourbons have forced a Convention upon us against the popular will. And let the people see to it that men are nominated and elected as delegates who will vote to adjourn and hand us back our Constitution as it is. Then we can have peace.—North Carolinian.

BEST

Carolina Central Railway Company
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
December, 1874.

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EMPIRE FLOUR

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NOTICE TO SHIPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

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TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TRADE

have added another Steamer to the line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH

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Hereafter shippers can rely upon

the prompt and regular sailing of

these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days,

and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
ap 24—14 Wilmington, N. C.

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST.

Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7:15 A. M.
Arrive in Charlotte 7:00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte 7:00 A. M.
Arrive in Wilmington 6:45 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 6:30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at 6:30 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent,
dec 12

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

Office General Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at 7:35 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 3:40 P. M.
Leave at Rocky Mount at 3:50 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 8:50 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 9:50 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:15 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:37 P. M.
Arrive at Union Depot at 5:50 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT

TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7:15 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 2:11 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 3:19 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 7:30 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 6:30 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:36 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 12:30 A. M.
Arrive at Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North by Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

Sept. 1-14 JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 6:10 P. M.
Leave Florence 11:40 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 4:00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta 8:45 A. M.
Leave Augusta 8:45 P. M.
Leave Columbia 1:15 P. M.
Leave Florence 1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6:10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily

(except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington 5:45 A. M.
Leave Florence 11:40 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 4:00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta 8:45 A. M.
Leave Augusta 8:45 P. M.
Leave Columbia 1:15 P. M.
Leave Florence 1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 7:10 A. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

CHEAP FOR CASH, to

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen. Superintendent,
nov 24—14

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week
WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH
BEATEN RICE

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDER,

(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced

Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of

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Fine Pale and Common

SOAPS, Twenty differ-

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WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES

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FEATHER DUSTERS,

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CURRYCOMBS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

of all kinds,

CHEAP FOR CASH, to

dec 25-14

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